Amnsements Co-Night.

CASINO—S.—"The Merry Wat."
DALY'S THEATER—S.—" Red Letter Nights."
DALY'S THEATER—S.—" Hearts of Oak."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—S.—" Hearts of Oak."
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2 and S.—Barnum's Circus
MADISON SQUARE THEATER—S:30.—" Alpine Rosees."
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—S.—" Alpine Rosees."
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—S.—" Peck's Bad Boy."
NEW-YORK COMEDY THEATER—S.—"Peck's Bad Boy."
NIELO'S GARDEN—S.—" Storm Beaten.
NIELO'S GARDEN—S.—" Storm Beaten.
THALIA THEATER—S.—"Condella'S ASDITATIONS."
THEATER COMMQUE—S.—"Condella'S ASDITATIONS."
THEATER COMMQUE—S.—"Condella'S ASDITATIONS."
UNION SQUARE THEATER—S.—"Separation."
WALLACK'S THEATER—S.—"ABLY CIRT."

BTH AVENCE THEATER—S.—"Confusion."

Inder to Advertisements.

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111 F Dr. Barbaran's Harmless Hair Regenerator, the new discovery of an eminent French chemist, colors the bair every shade from black to golden blonde, restores gray hair to its original shade. Ladies' and gentlemen's application pariors, where the Regenerator can be purchased, at No. 40 East 19th-st., New-York.

For \$25 we will give you a descriptive report of your plumbing, which will inform you whether you are inhaling sewer-gas; it also indicates the remedy.

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New-York Daily Tribane.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 17.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The House of Commons adjourned at 5:45 a. m. yesterday, after debating the Supply bill | the Sherifi for certain services. How scandal-Mr. Sargent has accepted an invitation to a dinner

Lillian, was murdered in Clesapeake Eay by Gus
Petersen, a sailor. — Atlanta merchants complain of unjust discrimination in freight rates tion. Several millions of dollars are paid in against their city. - There was a fight at salaries to policemen, firemen, court officers, Youngstown, Ohio, yesterday, between railroad clerks, etc., the amount of each salary being men over possession of a strip of ground. — A fixed by some special act of the Legislature. woman in Dayton, Ohio, confessed the murder of Between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 go to her daughter, - Cattle infected with the foot- charitable institutions and private corporations, and-mouth disease were killed and burned in Kansas. - A prominent banking firm in Morris, N. Y., failed. ____ A discovery of Mecca oil has been made in Trumbull County, Ohio.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Assemblyman Roosevelt said yesterday that application will be made to the Governor for the removal of Sheriff Davidson, John Allen, jr., of Buffalo, died at the Windsor Hotel, - An effore is being made to change the Building laws. - Anthony Comstock is orging the indictment of ex-Distrist-Attorney Catlin in Brooklyn. - A young man shot a girl in Brooklyn with a pistol which was not supposed to be loaded. — The Rev. Julius H. Ward finished his course of lectures on "The History of the American Episcopal Church." === At the temperance meetings Prohibition was urged as the only remedy. - Butchers made a protest at the Central Labor Union against Western dressed beef.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer, clear or fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 42°; lowest, 33°; average, 361sc.

People in America generally know that faraway Australia is a prosperous country; but the statistics of that prosperity as given in a talk with Mr. Robert Dixson, M. P., printed on another page of THE TRIBUNE this morning, will surprise even well-informed readers. The wool, the wheat, the cattle and the horses raised on this Pacific Continent are already important factors in the commercial problems of the world. Great: they are at present, however, they are only an earnest of what they will be when the establishment o the Federal Republic of Australia, now one; oreshadowed, becomes a reality.

Before Wednesday Governor Cleveland must sign the bill depriving the Aldermen of New- city authority. York of any power to confirm the Mayor's nomi-Mayor himself.

the American House of Representatives, as il- of Estimate. This principle has wisely been recfrom that point of resemblance the divergence appropriations in the month of October, when where it has stood all the time; the notes are than reformed, and that his transformation, though makers is now said to have resulted in a consolidation of the month of October, when where it has stood all the time; the notes are

grows rapidly. Comparisons between the two Houses, therefore, while not necessarily odious, are certainly interesting.

Reference has recently been made in these columns to the spread of anti-free-trade views in England. Additional proof is at hand of the correctness of our statements. In the last report made to the State Department by Mr. Shaw, the United States Consul at Manchester, and outlined in THE TRIBUNE'S Washington dispatches this morning, facts and statistics are given which go to show that the "Fair Trade ' movement continues to gather force. Mr. Shaw also refers to the growing anxiety which exists among British manufacturers to have the United States tariff lowered. It would doubtless be generous to comply with the wishes of these Englishmen; but it would hardly be in accordance with the dictates either of common sense or

of enlightened self-interest. The sales in this city of beef dressed in Chicago and then sent East are said to be large and increasing. But if the charges made by the butchers of New-York are true, a falling-off in sales will soon be noticed. They say that this beef is mainly preserved by chemical treatment which makes it unwholesome to eat. It has generally been supposed that all that was necessary to keep the beef fresh was to carry it in retrigerator cars; that in this way it reached New-York in a perfect condition-much better than it would have been if the cattle had been brought here alive. The statements of the Butchers' Unions on Saturday and yesterday, however, seem to be made in carnest, and the dealers in this kind of food will doubtless see the necessity of disproving them. It would do no barm for the Senate Committee on Public Health, which is now investigating the subject of food adulterations, to look into this matter.

If the experiments now making at Fort Hamilton with the dynamite gun show that this engine of destruction will accomplish all that its inventor claims for it, we are on the eve of a great change in the methods of naval warfare, and indeed of all kinds of warfare. The dynamite is placed in a huge projectile which is thrown from a gun by compressed air. There is no explosion (so the inventor says) until the huge dart strikes the object at which it is aimed, and then the destruction is great enough to sink the heaviest iron-clad. The point, of course, is to keep the dynamite, which is more sensitive to a slight shock than is pleasant sometimes, from going off as it leaves the gun or in its course through the air. To see if this possibility can be avoided is the object of part of the experiments now being conducted by the War Department, They are reported to be reasonably successful. It would hardly be wise, nowever, at this stage of the proceedings for Congress to abandon all thoughts of improving the Navy lest this last terrible weapon should render the present style of war-ship uscless.

share this power. They determine the compensation of the Surrogate's clerks and the fees of

The largest share of this control over the pubeach one of which has a special act governing its appropriation, the rates of pay for like services varying widely. Hence, the restraining power over the city's expenses is distributed so that the responsibility for unnecessary taxation can nowhere be wholly fixed. That is altogether wrong.

There can never be a consistent, economical administration of the city government until the control of expenditures is fixed in one responsible body. That body should unquestionably be the Board of Estimate, but not as at present constituted. It has failed lamentably to reduce expenses in departments which are now under its control. It was only by the persistent determination of the sole Republican member of that Board at the present time that the appropriations for the current year were kept within reasonable bounds. If the bills now before the Legislature for the election, on a general ticket, of the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Controller become law, it will be possible to hold the Board of Estimate to stricter accountability. It would be well to add to the Board another member who should hold no other public office, and then intrust to it, within certain limitations, the sole right to determine the amount of money which each department, bureau and city official shall expend in any one year. It should not be permitted to increase the outlay for salaries, as they are high enough now in every department; but it should have the right to equalize and reduce the compensation of every person paid from the city treasury, except Judges and elective officers. At the present time the grossest inequalities exist. Many employes are paid ridiculously high salaries, which are fixed by special acts of the Legislature, and thus placed beyond the control of any

The absolute necessity for such legislation is nations, or veto it, or allow it to become a law evident. A glance at some of the bills before without his signature. There has been some the Legislature will make it more apparent. fear lest his long delay to approve the measure | For instance, last week the Senate passed a bill was owing to his unwillingness to do so; but it to increase the pay of a stenographer in the liable to be confused or perplexed because the producers of anthracite anticipated. is now said that Mr. Cleveland has been occu- Court of General Sessions. It favorably con- court has decided that the legal-tender acts are pied in preparing a statement of his reasons for | sidered other bills to pension an employe of the | not void. signing the act in order to forestall denuncia- | Fire Department, to pay a clerk in the Surrotion from partisan Democrats. Every body will | gate's office for services rendered years ago, to hope that this explanation is correct. It is cer- | saddle several hundred thousand dollars a year | of the steps by which National dishonor and tainly hard to conceive how the Governor could | more on the city by increasing the pay of policemake up his mind to veto the bill in the face | men and firemen, to pay janitors of district | and to ruin has been in Congress for years; that of public opinion. Moreover, he has been a courts for services never legally rendered, and we have all known. Nothing has prevented a similar local measures, upon the justice of | catastrophe but the fidelity of the people and which the Legislature has no means of decid- of their representatives. So it must be here-In a letter from our regular London corre- ing. Another bill proposes to fix the pay of day after. The sacred pledge given, that no addispondent, to which space is given elsewhere in laborers at \$2. Still others interfere in every tional issue of legal-tender notes should be this paper, comment is made on the great differ- possible way with the petry details of the city ence between the functions of the Speaker expenditures, which should be determined solely because of the decision of the court. The of the English House of Commons and of by a responsible local body, such as the Board lustrated by the career of Sir Henry Brand. ognized in the admirable bills reported by the These two great legislative bodies are often Roosevelt Committee. There should be legislaconsidered to be much alike. Certainly each tion consistently to apply it to all branches of stands nearer to the people of its nation than the city government. If this is done, and the become the less a necessary corner-stone of

the result will be fresh in the minds of the voters on election day, a great improvement will follow.

FINDICATING THE AMERICAN HOG.

It is said that Prince Bismarck's speech of the other day was intended as an "apology." If so, the Prince has started on the right road. An apology for the disingennous attempts to exclude American pork from Germany, and a repeal of the restrictive measures, would go far to make

all things right. The report of our Government Commission to investigate the reported unhealthfulness of American swine ought to convince any one that the course of the German Government in this matter has been unjustifiable and cannot be defended.

This Commission was composed of Professor of Commerce, E. W. Blatchford, representing the Chicago Board of Trade, Commissioner Loring and Professor Salmon, representing the who was chosen by the President. The report of these gentlemen has been issued from the Government Printing Office, and gives many interesting facts regarding their investigations. large. It would be easy to guess how the inquiries conducted by this Commission and those of the German Government, on which the wholesale charges against American pork were founded, compare in thoroughness. The Commission say that in the smaller towns and villages in Germany the village barber seems to have been usually the person selected as inspector, and that the examinations are often ineffective, and the microscopes poor. The parts of the animal selected have not been generally those where the trichinae were most likely to be discovered. It was found necessary, in Saxony, to stimulate the zeal of the officials by offering a reward for each trichinous animal detected. As a result, the number of infected hogs showed an increase, proving that the figures derived from former examinations had been too favorable. Examinations for triching seem to have been carried on in almost every country in Europe, but the records have been so loosely kept as not to be of much value. The Commission reach the conclusion, however, that the hogs of no country' are free from trichine, and the probability is that there is much more infection among European hogs than is admitted. But even according to these figures, whose fulness is doubted, some of the inspections have shown a greater average of infection than here-at Stockholm 2.9 per cent, in Bayaria 9 per cent, etc. The Commission had before them returns from the examina-

outbreak of trichiniasis in France was caused employment except in the purchase of securities by the flesh of a native log, and examinations or in loans to those who choose to purchase, of rats show that they are largely infected; and Hence it is that events which, under other cirvet the French Government professed to be cumstances, might cause a decline of importpork had been well cooked.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have under consideration, it appears, 5.7; Warren, 5.7; Cleveland, Columbus, all night. — The German Progressists decided onsly they have misused this power, small as it to fuse with the Liberal Union. — The French lave begun their advance from Bae-Ninh. — Roosevelt Committee.

Cincinnati and Indianapolis, 5.8; Chicago and Alton, 5.9; Northwestern, 6; Illinois, 6.1; that the President be authorized by law, in a case like the present, to issue a proclamation Lackawanna, 6.2; Delaware and Hudson, 6.4; ease like the present, to issue a proclamation suspending the importation of any or all the Metropolitan, 6.4; Bankers and Merchants', 6.4; Mr. Sargent has accepted an invitation to a dimer in honor of Emperor William's birthday. — A new Socialistic paper has been published in Rusexpenditures. The Dock Commission has the against the importation of adulterated wines. Pullman, 7.3; Omaha Preferred, 7.5; St. Paul, gregational churches, so far as such belief can be

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF FREEDOM. The recent decision of the Supreme Court in the egal-tender cases does not accord with the opin ions of many who will nevertheless loyally respect it as the law of the land. Ever since the first of the three notable decisions which the Supreme Court has now rendered on this subject, there has been a somewhat prevalent feeling that the constitutionality of the legal-tender acts could pressure; that popular feeling or partisan necessity caused the reversal of that earliest decision; and that the ablest jurists, if they could regard the question purely as one of law, would go back to the position first taken by the court. Even among those who did not go to that length, there were many who felt that although the issue of legal tenders under stress of grave public necessity might be warranted, the later issues, made in time of peace and without such real or supposed necessity, must be held unconstitutional. For this impression it was supposed that strong ground was given in the language of the second decision by the court. Hence there are many to whom the third decision, and especially the very broad ground taken by the court therein, will be surprising.

It is already said that this decision is a public misfortune; that it revives the greenback agitation, and exposes the country to complete debauchment of the currency at any future time, whenever a majority in Congress can find a convenient excuse for inflation. This, however, is not an opinion warranted by past experience. The greenback agitation died out, not because the people supposed the issue of legal tenders unconstitutional, but because they discovered that the legal-tender quality was of no use. When it was found that the notes had been made as good as gold, prior to the date fixed for specie resumption, rational persons perceived that their valuation was not governed by what Congress had declared their value to be, but by public opinion as to the ability and purpose of clamors for a big paper currency is now set down as a half-crazy ignoramus, not because and the coal trade, notwithstanding the compeby the Constitution, but because it is forbidden by common-sense. Having advanced to that point in monetary education, the people are not

On the contrary, the decision ought to impress upon the public mind the supreme importance ruin have been escaped. The power to disgrace solemn declaration that an adequate reserve for the redemption of notes on demand should be prepared and maintained, and that, after a day fixed, such notes should be redeemed in coin whenever presented for payment, does not

held constitutional and valid. But morally the obligation of the people not to abuse their vast power is all the greater, since it is conceded that they constitutionally have the power to commit the greatest of crimes. They are not restrained, except by a sense of duty and an intelligent care for the consequences. But those restraints ought to be the more powerful, since it appears that the honor and the welfare of the Nation depend, not upon any supposed fences by which the people may be penned in, but upon their own good faith and good sense.

MONEY AND BUSINESS. The outgo of gold has ceased, at least for the time. The claim that it was arrested only for the moment by a shrewd operation connected with the Canadian Pacific loan does not tit all Chandler, representing the New-York Chamber | the facts. The controlling fact evidently is that the gold already shipped from this side, the other supplies received, and the changed prospect as to Egyptian expenditures, have caused a Department of Agriculture, and F. D. Curtis, | reduction of rate by the Bank of England, and is a marked revival of the foreign demand, it is probable that exports will not again become

The especially noteworthy feature is that this outgo of gold has begun and ended without lifting the rates for money here even to an ordinary level. Call loans are now made at 112 to 2 per cent, and time loans on dividend-paying collaterals at 312 to 4 per cent, exactly the rates rates were advanced about 1g per cent ten days for single a month ago. This is all the effect the flurry in gold has had on the money market. age of loans by the banks that week was the flurry began, and are now reduced to hitherto been attainable. \$351,275,500. The banks have all the time held and now hold a great deal more money than they can advantageously employ: that fact explains the outflow without disturbance of the calamity, but a blessing.

The effect of this state of the money market sex, 5.6; Northwest Preferred, 5.6; Rock Island, stocks, 13 yield below 6 per cent, 9 from 6 to 7

per cent. The outlook in the world of transportation is not pleasing, for the quarrels between the trunk lines seem to grow worse instead of better. Many recent returns, however, have brought into strong light the fact that most of the good roads depend mainly upon their local and nononly be sustained under great extra-judicial competitive traffic for success. By the reduction of rates just ordered, the roads are likely to secure a vast amount of traffic which would

otherwise go to the water routes a little later. On the strength of this change, an advance in grain was commenced in Chicago on Saturday, and very strong operators are said to have a hand in it. But it remains the fact that the speculators have so far killed their own game by dishonest practices that the public leaves cotton market strengthened last week, and on Friday advanced a shade, but dealings were iron market, except that one sale of steel rails was made at bottom prices, but the general tone was more favorable.

The most noteworthy commercial event of the week was a collapse of bull operations in coffee. The leading firm had represented here markets, and it had succeeded in making a considerable advance from 914 cents in June last to 1234 for fair cargoes, with as great or greater change in the options. Of late the market has been sagging under the pressure of large supplies, and now the old lesson is taught again, that no syndicate or firm is big enough to control the whole world. It is said that one immediate cause of trouble was a stoppage of the cable to Rio, but some unexpected thing always happens to those who combine to fix artificial the Government to pay its debts. He who prices for products of universal use. A much stronger market in leather is noted at Boston, the unlimited issue of paper money is forbidden | tition between anthracite and bituminious, is getting into better shape. According to late dispatches, the Eastern contracts made for bituacinous coal do not prove as large as many

THE ARTIFICIALITY OF PRISON LIFE, While it is certain that polities is accountable for very much of the slowness of penal reform in this country, a careful examination of the progress made under governments not so hampered shows that there are other factors in the case. An important one, though scarcely ever considered even by veteran penologists, is the artificiality of prison life. Even under the recent approved penal systems this is patent. The criminal on entering the penitentiary passes into a new world, which has few or no parallels outside. Now, however caremade, is not the less but the more binding fully devised the plan of reform may be, it is impossible that it should be an effective substitute for those powerful and constant influences which men's characters in the active world; and the more the convict adapts himself to his new conditions the more unfitted for active external life is he liable to become. There is, in fact, danger that under the elaborate modern systems of supervision and direc-

superficially beneficent, may somewhat resemble that to which centuries of caste rule and governmental absolutism have brought the people of Hindostan. The prison life at present breaks altogether with external life. It is a wedge of foreign experience forcibly inserted in the life of the convict. Connection is broken with real life at its beginning and at its close. The theory is that a moral force is imparted by the reformatory process which will support the man when he returns to the world. But the prison life weans him from the world, removes him from temptation, disables him from any but theoretical moral experiments. The tendency of such a life must be to weaken his moral fibre in some ways at least, and to make

living like other people very difficult. The sense of punishment which is constantly before the convict must also tend to make him ultimately less sensitive, since no painful feeling can be long endured without producing this effect. But the setting apart of the prisoner; the clothing him in strange distinctive garments; the surrounding him with conditions which make a ponitentiary like a large school; the subjection of him to didactic influences such as are usually reserved for made money abundant in London. Until there | the very young; the saturation of his atmosphere with system, monotony, regularity, authority, all combine to create a state of existence as unuatural, as thoroughly artificial, as can be conceived.

Yet the subject of all this is a man, and posse all a man's needs and yearnings and weaknesses and changing mental states. Can such a being be moulded as by machinery? Can be be made to take on a new character without the help of that coercive experience which personal, volitional action alone can produce? Our penologists evidentasked before gold began to go out. Commercial ly think that this can be done, and yet when we look at the statistics of crime it does not seem that ago, and are now quoted at 4 @ 5 per cent for the last word can have been said on this subject. double and 5 to 51g for single names, against 4 We know that at one time the solitary to 41g per cent for double and 41g @ 5 per cent system was thought to be the best, but to-day no one with any knowledge of the subject believes that. And so there may be radical defects in the next best system, and it may, perhaps, gen-The exports began February 21, and the aver- erate fruitful discussion to suggest, as we have done here, that there is too much artificiality in \$344,523,800, while last week it was penal science at present, and that a prison life less \$351,087,200. In effect, the deposits were completely differentiated from real life might proseventeen millions larger than the loans when | duce better and more lasting reform than has

Few of the English papers discuss the dynamite question coolly. Most of them seem to think that the United States Government is bound to atone money market, and the feeling of many bankers | for the negligence of the English Custom House that a renewal of gold exports would be not a authorities. Thus The Speciator says: "It is becoming a serious question whether the British Government should not ask that of Washington to aid in suppressing these villains, by signing a upon the market for securities has been very treaty binding both nations to make conspiracy perceptible during the past week. When a to injure foreign cities, or incitement thereto, man can borrow money at 11g or 2 per cent, and highly penal offences." The Saturday Review, howwith it hold stocks that are paying 5 to 10 per ever, is more reasonable, remarking that "scolding cent, he is not in haste to sell. The demand for America is both us-less and undiguised, and while Union, of which 2.7 per cent contained trichina. Taking all the examinations thus far made of American pork, both here and abroad, the total proportion of infection is 2.1 per cent.

It need bardly be pointed out how slight a declaration of the course of Congress as to the tariff has been to the course of Congress as to the tariff has been to the course of Congress as to the tariff has been to the course of Congress as to the tariff has been to the course of the United States for not stopping its export. The fact seems to be that if the British Contour House officers are so lax in allow-ing the import of dynamite we cannot justly be course of the United States for not stopping its export. The fact seems to be that if the British Contour House officers are so lax in allow-ing the import of dynamite we cannot justly be considered. It need hardly be pointed out how slight a declared. Capital dislodged by payment of Custom House authorities exercised due vigilance round this is for the action the French and capital dislodged by payment of public debt, and the accountaring earnings of capital otherwise invested, can find no present the British Government has purged itself of capital otherwise invested, can find no present tributory negligence it ought to be cautious about blaming the United States.

A forestry commission was appointed by the last One of the great difficulties in the way of framing laws for the better government of this city is the lack of any local body which can be safely trusted with large discretionary powers in the expenditure of the city money. At the present time this authority is distributed indiscriminately among a number of officials, commissions and public bodies. Even the Aldermen short this power. They determine the common. California Legislature to examine the watershed ford, 5.5; Canada Pacific, 5.5; Morris and Es- spirit, having based a circular asking for information bearing upon the question of forest spoliation over the whole State,

The new Congregational creed, which has just been promulgated, will bind only these charches which accept it. This is a necessary result of the Congregational polity, which makes any coercive denominational test of orthodoxy impossible. Not-Dome-tic.—It is said that the Governor will sign the Rossevelt bill. — Archbishop Gibbons yealerd syspeke publicly of the visit of American prelated speke publicly of the visit of American prelated special acts, annually expends about a great of the favor. The Commissioner of Public Works, under special acts, annually expends about a great of the favor. The Commissioner of Public Works, under special acts, annually expends about a great of the importation of adulteration of adulterati per cent, 6 from 7 to 8 per cent, and 6 over 8 tials of Christianity clearly and reverently, and it great majority of Congregationalists.

The Yales County Chronicle lately was moved to emark that as a result of the troubles at Hamilton College, the standing of two of the students had been destroyed "at one fell swoop," But since the students referred to, along with the rest of the class, have returned to duty, and all is once more running smoothly at Hamilton, there is reason to hope that this particular swoop was not attended by a fatal result. All the same, fell swoops are dangerous things to trifle with.

Governor Stozeman, of California, in his message calling a special session of the Legislature, enumerates as one of the objects of the session the passage of a law prohibiting the railroad corporations from applying for writs, injunctions, or any other means of postponing or preventing the summary applicathem very much to themselves. So there has tion of the highway-robber measures which he calls been nothing but a manipulated market in oil, on the Legislature to enact. It is in fact delibersince the Standard Company made its sudden ately proposed to deny to the corporations the and arbitrary drop in the price of refined. The | equal protection of the laws, and upon this remarkable programme the California Democrats are now invited to take the field for the Presidential camsmall. No important change appears in the paign, It looks as though California would not be a doubtful State this year, unless the Republicans blunder as badly as their opponents.

NOTES ABOUT INDUSTRY AND TRADE.

TAUGHT BY EXPERIENCE.-Miners of the Monongahe a have been organizing for some time to force a syndicate formed at Rio to control the world's | an advance in wages. The circumstance that a considerable part of the market for their product has been taken away by the rapid development of the New River and Kanawha field, and the acceptance of its products by consumers in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, does not seem of any consequence to these men. They want higher wageswao does not? And because they see that the state of the market does not now justify an effort to get strike. But the miners of the third pool flatly re- won't hart the carpet.) Why then should authors, who fuse. Offers of unlimited "support" during a strike have been made to them; but they reply that the labor organizations are ready to promise all sorts of things in order to induce a strike, but are not particularly certain to have the money ready after the men have made it a matter of starvation for themselves and their families if the promised and is not

PLUGGED OU .- Late last week a plug was taken went out leasing adjacent land, and, no doubt, was shrewd enough to sell in some market a great deal of the oll that was going to come from the new territory. The price duly declined a little under sales, and everybody in the trade held his breath while the pipes were made ready, and then the new well authors. was permitted to flow. And it flew-according to late A TAMMANY GENERAL IN A BELLIGERENT MOOD, reports. The story now is that it turned out to be an insignificant affair after all. If so, the owner who did not plug his well probably has several leases to sell, and regrets that he did not take in I reguld go along the Avenue and point them out-the anybody but himself. But, so healthy has the market become under the influence of speculative tricks, that the great question now is whether the later reports are more true than the earlier.

tion of all the makers in the c untry, under the name of the National Barbed Wire Company. The announcement caused an advance of one cent per pound on the price of wire as fixed by the meeting

IRON MANUFACTURE .- Among the events of the past week which indicate an improved demand for iron and steel, the following may be mentioned: The Penn Iron Works, the most extensive at Laneaster, started on Thursday, difficulties as to wages having been settled. Falling Spring Furnace, Chambersburg, Penn., has resumed. Carrie furnace. at Rankin Station, Penn., has been finished and blown in. The Thomas Company will blow in one of its stacks which has been idle six months. The Lucy furnace, Gleudon, Penn., is being put in order to blow in. The rolling mills of the Joliet Iron and Steel Company will start one turn to-day. The locomotive works at Schenectady started March 11. The Tremont Nail Company, Wareham, Mass., has started with new hands, and the Wareham Company is about to start. The larger furnace of the South Boston Iron Company started March 1 to cast a 12inch rifled mortar for the United States. The Hazard wire-rope works, Wilkesbarre, is making a cable 43,000 feet long for a Kansas City street railroad. The stove foundries at Troy still demand 20 per cent reduction in wages; at one factory the men agreed to go to work but the Union prohibited them. The Union has spent \$12,000 m fighting the Malleable Iron Works, and has only \$1,200 in the treasury. The Reis Sheet Iron Mill, Newcastle, Penn., will resome to-day after idleness for several months. The Pratt Coal and Iron Company, the Alice furnace and the Lincoln Company, of Birmingham, Ala., are to be consolidated in one organization with \$3,000,000 capital, owning two furnaces, 500 coke ovens, mines now fielding 2,500 to 3,000 tons of coal daily, and about 100,000 acres of coal and iron lands. The property is said to be the most extensive of the sort in the country, and several new furnaces are to be be built.

PERSONAL,

The Earl of Buckinghamshire, age ninety years, s the oldest peer of the British realm.

William Astor arrived on the steamer Republic resterday. He had been staying several months in England and at Paris and Nice in order to escape the severities of a New-York winter. He returned he severities o n good health.

Colonel Thomas P. Ochiltree, of Texas, spent Sunday in New-York, and exhibited to friends here the draft of a speech which he expects to deliver to-day in Congress upon Bismarck's treatment of the Lasker resolution.

Three years ago it was related, when President Garfield was considering the appointment of a Brigadier-General, and the choice was believed to lie between Generals Miles and Mackenzie, the latter was very confident of promotion. Out walking one evening with General Townsend, he said: "I know I'll get it; I know it as well as I know that star," pointing upward. "But, General," said his companion quietly, "there's miles between you and that star."

Senator Bowen, of Colorado, is reputed to be the best poker-player in that State-and that means a good deal-and a correspondent relates that once at Denver, well on toward morning, he wanted four "jacks," and had only three in his hand. So he dropped the fourth card under the table, slipped his own photograph into his hand and played it as the fourth "jack." It was so near morning that the other players were not in condition to detect the trick, and in the chaste language or Denverdiptionary, "Bowen raked in the pot."

It will not be surprising if Sir Henry Brand delines the proposed elevation to the peerage, and indeed if such elevation would by any possibility vitinte his or his son's title to succeed his brother, Baron Daere, such declension may be looked for as a matter of course. For the present Baron Daero a matter of course. For the present Baron Dacre is the twenty-third of his line, and the illustrious bonse dates its encation, by royal writ, back to 1307. During the present generation the family has allied itself by marriage with the Cavandishes, Vernons, Seymons and Greys. Lord Dacre married the daughter of Charles Cavendish, Lord Chesham, but has had no children, while Sir Henry has had ten, the heir being the second child, Henry Robert, who was elected to Parliament in 1868 and a married to a niece of the Duke of Devonsiire.

"Ex Gaussian" Dick, Bishop, of Ohio," writes a

"Ex-Governor 'Dick' Bishop, of Ohio," writes a Philadelphia Record correspondent, "is a patriarchal old fellow, with white hair and beard, and an unctuons way, who ran an immense grocery business into a hole trying to get on in polities. He did get to be Governor of Ohio, but he promptly failed for 50 cents on the dollar. They tell me that he was a queer Governor. A letter written by Governor It seems that he might issue among the different counties of the State, and that he had determined that no county should have more than its quota of pardons, however strong night be the claims advanced upon the Executive elemency.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 16.-Colonel Fred, Grant and wife arrived here to-day.

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

STAR ROUTES AND POLITICAL SENTIMENT. Congressian William M. Springer, of Illinois.—Our com-nittee is going forward in the investigation of the Star Route cases. The impression prevails that a great deal of money was expended in those cases for which there was no adequate service or return in benefit to the country. We propose to bring out all that was not brought out in . . Illinois Republicans will be for Logan for court. President. The Democrats are for Tilden-"the old

BLAINE AND LINCOLN.

Ex-Senator William Pinkney Whyte, of Maryland .- 1 have just been reading the telegram in THE TRIBUSE WILL reference to the Maryland Republican conference. It unloubtedly gives a correct statement of the preference of the Republicans of the State. They are for Blaine and Lincoln. Whom do the Democrats want? They don't know whom or what they want, at present.

TRUE OUTWARDNESS OF COPYRIGHT. Laurence Hutton, treasurer of the American Copyright League. - Yes, a new light has dawned upon me, since reading the arguments of those Philadelphia printers and disinterested retired publishers who oppose the Dorsheimer international copyright bill, (Have a cigar! You'll find matches on the low bookcase there, between the windows.) It appears, from their arguments, that authors have no rights whatever, while the BOOK-READ ING PUBLIC-in small capitals-is bound to be respected at all hazards. It is a well known fact that all authors are enormously rich, and that they have no natural wants. Authors' children live on air, and authors' wives are clad only in righteousness and humility, which cost nothing. Tailors never send bills to authors ; railroads carry them tree; and landlords ask them not for reas. Stationers do not expect them to pay for pen, ink and paper; while butchers and bakers and candlescick makers, the world over, furnish gratuitous bread and meat and student-lamps to authors. (Never mind the asbes; they cater to the BOOK-READING PUBLIC-always in small cap-Itals-be less beneficent than the noble men and women who supply the wants of the coal-burning, dinner-eating, clothes-wearing, tea-drinking, tobacco-smoking, picture buying, theatre-going, speculating public, who are all so good and kind to authors? In short, why should 50,000,000 of people who get everything else for nothing be asked to pay for books ! Authors must be made to feel the injustice and cruelty of the position they have taken toward the Book-READING PUBLIC. I am myself engaged upon a modest work which has cost me some !!!out which the owner had solemnly declared was the thought and many years of labor and research. The never put in. How his new well became plugged book will probably be completed in another year. It was without his orders or knowledge he is doubtless my original design to apply the proceeds to the building my original design to apply the proceeds to the building most anxious to discover. His well was in " new of a fire-proof, student-proof mausoleum in Tompkins territory," and the finding of oil there was an indi- square, in which might be entombed all the rare books cation that an undefinite quantity might be taken and manuscripts which have been left out of the Lenex Library. But I have become so impressed with the gross denly stopped-not by orders of the owner-and he absurdity of authors in asking to be permitted to own, have resolved to present this work to the BOOK-KEALING PUBLIC, on condition that my publisher shall print, bind and advertise it at his own expense and deliver it free of charge to the BOOR READING PUBLIC, which has been for so many years so generous to publishers us well as to

"General" Spinola,-This talk of Fifth Avenue being the school for the tenement-houses is very pretty. It like to point out who those follows are up there, anyhow. one the son of a shoemaker; that one's father was a fish monger; this one swindled his neighbor and got rich Pah! I'd like to have been on the floor of the Assembly to answer that young man when his bill was up. It will be vetoed. And we'll show 'em this fall, if the Demo-BARRED WIRE,-The recent private meeting of crats don't get to fighting. The Republicans always 50